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International Court of Justice

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Notice.

Not to be published until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

Ne pas publier avant présentation devant le tribunal en audience publique et seulement la partie réellement versée au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jenen Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

Не публиковать до того, как представлено на публичном заседании Трибунала и только ту часть, которая представлена в качестве доказательства.

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I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministére Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass diesses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4, April 1946.

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers

A Servatius

H0795 - 0004

Document Book III

for the

Defendant

Fritz SAUCKEL

Submitted by:

Dr. Robert Servatius
Attorney-at-Law

Feb June 11

SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS FOR THE DEFENDANT SAUCKEL.

INTERROGATORIES OF SELDTE AND DARRE.

Ex. 16 Ex. 15

English

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Fritz SAUCKEL

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Document Book Sauckel III

Documents SAUCKEL

Nos. 60, 60a, 6i, 62, 64, 64a,
Nos. 65, 67, 67a, and 68

Medical Care

H0795 – 0009

Document SAUCKEL, Nr.60

C o p y

Extract from: Reich Labor Gazette 1943" Nr.23

part II, page 453

Regulations for health provisions of the Eastern workers.

On ground of par.6, point 2 of the order regarding conditions of employment of Eastern workers of 30 June 1942 (Reichs Labor Gazette I, p.419) I order:

I.

Gainfully employed Eastern workers (Par.1 of the order) in the Reich territory are entitled to the following health provisions:

1) Medical care (medical treatment, dental treatment, as far as nee for the maintenance of labor efficiency, supply of drugs, also spectacles, hernia belts and other minor curative means.
2) Hospital care (cure and care in a hospital)
3) Payment of maternity relief.
4) Medical care for the family (family hospitalization) and paymen of maternity family relief for such members of the family who li together in the Reich.
5) When incapacitated for work, a sick-pay of RM 1.50 for each cal day, to be paid to the employer who according par.6, point 1 of order has to provide shelter and maintenance.

The granting of these payments is decided by the Health office after proper consideration.

II.

The health office is the office of legal health insurance by which the workers of the plant are or should be insured.

III.

The insurance premium has to be borne by the employer alone.

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Document Sauckel
No. 60

The payment of the premium is to be computed on the basis of the Eastern worker's base salary plus his tax. For an Eastern worker occupied as domestic help the premium amounts monthly to RM 4.00. For Eastern workers occupied in agriculture and forest work a fixed premium of 013 RM. daily has to be paid.

IV.

Furthermore, the regulations of the second book of the Reich Insurance Order and of the provisions of the competent office, as properly interpreted are valid for sickness benefits. This regulation becomes law on 1 August 1942. Simultaneously the previous regulations for sickness benefits of 4 March 1942 (Reich Labor Gazette II, p. 167) are rescinded.

Berlin, 1 August 1942
Reich Labor Minister:
Acting: Dr. Zschimmer.

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the above mentioned original.

9 March 1946

Signed: Dr. R. Servatius
Counsel

Document Sauckel 60a

From: Reich Labor Gazette (Reichsarbeitsblatt) 1943 of 25 February 1943, No.6, Part

Page 140:

The Commissioner for the

Four-Year Plan,

The Plenipotentiary for Employment of Labor

VA 5510/02

To the Land Labor Offices (Landesarbeitsamt) and Municipal Labor Offices (Arbeits

Employment of Foreign Workers;

Subject: Hospital and Institution Costs.

Doubts repeatedly arising give cause to refer to the following position of the Reich Labor Minister stating the principles in connection with the administrativ decree ("Runderlass") Va 5510/62 of 8 October 1941: The foreign workers employed in the Reich, with the exception of Poles and workers from the east, are, as a matter of principle, subject to the regulations of Reich law concerning insuranc for illness as are German citizens. Accordingly, the duties of public health insurance (Krankenkassen) of providing hospital care to an insured foreigner are determined by the provisions of the Reich Insurance Ordinance (Reichsversicherun ordnung). Therefore, the public health insurance offices have to decide on the question of admitting the patient to a hospital after dutiful consideration (Art. of the Reich Insurance Ordinance). The examination of the individual case which the public health insurance office has the right to make, must deal with the ques tion of whether hospital care is necessary on account of the kind of illness and of the required treatment. If these pre-conditions are complied with, the public health insurance office must approve of the hospital care if no misgivings do exist because of the public health insurance office's financial state. The offi has no right to limit the length of the hospital care in advance - perhaps to three weeks - or revoke the approval of the hospital care despite the continued existence of the illness conditioning the hospital care. These principles apply also to the referral of insured foreigners to instituions for sick people. For the offices ("Traeger") of public health insurance in the Danube and Alp Reich Gaus special provisions are in effect, since according to Art.5, par. 4 of the decree concerning the introduction of social

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insurance into the state of Austria of 22 December 1939 (Reichsgesetzblatt, I, Page 1912) they may determine contributions and services of the health insurance in a way deviating from the Reich law.

By order

Dr. Lotsch.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original.

4 April 1946.

(signed:) Dr. R. Servatius

Attorney-at-Law.

H0795 - 0013

Document Sauckel, Nr. 61

Excerpt from: "Reich Labor Gazette 1943"

23. year, 1943, Nr. 22, of 5 August 1943 Part I

page 405

Reichs Labor Minister
Nr. II b 2214 42A

Berlin 26 September 1942

RE: Accident insurance of foreign workers during transportation.

On ground of par. 9 of the order regarding the safety of man power in tasks of particular political significance of 13 February 1939 (Reichs La Gazette I, p. 206) I order:

I) The acquired foreign labor forces employed with the consent of the labor employment administration inthe German Reich, in the Government General or in the occupied regions, enjoy the protection of the Reich accident insurance according to regulations regarding compensation for accidents occuring on the way to or from the place of employment.

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Document

Seuerol No. 61

By Order

Dr. Zschimmer

I certify herewith that the above represents a true copy of the original

11.6.1946

Signed Dr. R. Servatius

Defense Counsel

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Document Sauckel No.62

"Reichs Labor Gazette 1943"

23 year 1943, Number 4, of 5 Feb.1943 Part I

Page 89:

Reich Minister of Economics

II Text 3/25331/42 Berlin, 18 December 1942

Circular order Nr.616/42 LWA

To Messrs Reichsstatthalter, Oberpresidents, Regierungspresidents and corresponding Authorities, - agricultural offices

Re: Supply of clothing and shoes to Eastern workers employed on the Reich Territory.

Eastern workers employed for labor by the General Plenipotentiary of labor employment are often insufficiently provided with clothing and shoes. In order to eliminate this shortage in clothing, the Reichsoffice for Textile industry, in close collaboration with the economic group of the clothing industry, under the responsible leadership of the acting plenipotentiary on my suggestion developed special types of clothing for Eastern male and female workers, which met with the approval of the General-plenipotentiary for labor employment and which, in the framework of a special program has been already put into production in greater quantity.

I. Type of persons entitled to that supply.

The following regulation serves exclusively for supplying Eastern workers with clothing and shoes,

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II

Scope of the supply.

The supply includes the delivery of clothing, underwear and shoes.

H0795-0017

Protective and occupational clothing has to be lent as their own to Eastern workers (compare circulars Nr.31, 42 and 44 of the Reichs Office for clothing and connected fields) to be provided by the industries.

3) The following articles of clothing are produced for Eastern workers. Male Eastern workers:

Textile goods:	Shoes
Trousers	Full wood shoes
Lined jacket	or
Long underwear	two straps with wooden sole
Shirt	or
Fusslappen/Socks	Galoshes with wooden soles.
Gloves	All with upper parts mostly of
Cap.	other than leather material

Female Eastern worker:

Textile goods	Shoes
Dress	Full wood shoes
Lined jacket	or
Shirt	two straps with wooden soles
Blouse	or
Shirt	Galoshes with wooden soles
Long underwear	All with upper parts made mostly
Socks/Wickelgamaschen	of other material than leather
or	
Stockings	
Gloves	
Head-kerchief	

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Document Sauckel No. 62

On order:

Kehre

I certify the above excerpt represents a true copy of the above mentioned original.

Nuernberg, 11 March 1946

Signed: Dr. Servatius
Defense Counsel

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Document Sauckel No. 64

"Reich Labor Gazette 1943"
Number 27, 15. September 1943,
Part V, Social Germany.

Page 445

Providing the Eastern workers of the Reich with items of new clothing.

After the supply was exhausted, new clothing items have been manufactured on a large scale within the framework of a special program. The items of clothing or underwear were then supplied without raise of prices and they became the property of the worker who requested them.

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Document SAUCKEL No. 64a

From: "R e i c h s a r b e i t s b l a t t 1942" (Reich Labor Gazette 1942)
Number 34 dated 5 December 1942,
Part I, Page 530:

The Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan
The Plenipotentiary-General for the Commitment of Labor,
V a 5511/785. Berlin, 27 November 1942.

To the provincial labor offices and labor offices.

Labor commitment of foreign workers;
Subject: Loss of luggage in transit.

It was ordered by circular V a 5511/169 dated 9 March 1942 that found pieces of luggage, the owners of which cannot be traced despite thorough investigation, are to be reported to me and, before granting compensation in accordance with the circular Va 5780/2432 dated 11 June 1941, inquiry is to be made as to whether the missing pieces of luggage are perhaps among those reported as found. As, however, this procedure proved to be inadequate, the lost and found pieces of luggage, the contents of which for the most part were of great value to the persons suffering the loss and represented their total possessions, were announced in the ARG circulars, with instructions that inquiries be made.

.....

4. ..... Compensation in accordance with circular Va 5780/2432 dated 11 June 1941 can ..... be made.

.....

.By order
Dr. Timm

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.

I herewith certify that the above is a literal excerpt from the original.

5 April 1946.

signed: Dr. R. Servatius.
Attorney-at-Law

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Document SAUCKEL Nr.65

"Reich Labor Gazette" Part I

24th annual issue, number 4, 10 February 1944.

Page 53:

Employing of foreign national physicians, pharmacists, dental doctors and dental technicians proved to be urgently necessary. To secure this requirement the following regulatic was issued based on decree Nr.4 of the Plenipotentiary Genera for labor commitment concerning the recruitment, housing,feedi care and treatment of both male and female workers of foreign nationality on 7 May 1942:

II

Commissioners of the Reichhealthfuehrer will support the deputies of the GBA or those German military and civilian serviceposts competent to carry out the duties of labor commitment by contacting the foreign organisations of doctors pharmacists, dental doctors and dental technicians or other suitable health organisations and health service posts. They will list applicants whom they have previously tested as to their trustworthiness and to their personal and occupational capabilities.

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Document SAUCKEL Nr. 196

VI

Page 196

The plenipotentiary general for labor commitment and the Reich Health Leader in mutual agreement issued the above further directives necessary to carry out the above mentioned decree in their district.

Berlin, 5 January 1944.

The Reich Health Leader

Dr. L. C o n t i

The Plenipotentiary for labor commitment

Fritz S a u c k e l

I herewith certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the above mentioned original.

Nuernberg, 10 March 1946 Signed: Dr. Servatius

H0795-0023

Document Sauckel No. 197

"Reich Labor Gazette" Part I
24th annual issue, number 3 of January 25, 1944.

Page 22:

Regulation concerning the industrial protection of foreign national workers and Eastern laborers.

District where this regulation is in force.

(1) This regulation is valid for foreign and Eastern workers within the boundaries of the Reich (par.1 sect.1) employed in industrial and administrative capacity.

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Working hours.

(1) Workers over 16 years of age may work up to 60 hours weekly, female workers over 16 up to 56 hours weekly, and juveniles under 16 up to 34 hours weekly, exclusive of rest periods, provided there is no longer working period set for the German personnel. The daily working schedule of female workers over 16 and juveniles under 16 years of age must - except in special cases - not extend over 10 hours.

(2) Within the working hours the same rest periods must be granted as for the German workers.

(3) After the days work a rest period of at least 10 hours must be granted unless a shorter rest period is in effect for the German workers.

Par. 4

Child labor

Children under 12 years of age must not be put to work. Child labor by less than 14 years olds is permissable only in exceptional cases and only for light work up to 4 hours daily - but not at night and on Sundays and holidays -. Child labor must be reported to the Industrial Supervisory Office.

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Par. 5

Protection of mothers

For pregnant women, women in childbed and nursing mothers section IX of the executive decree to the law for the protection of mothers (Mother protection law) of May 17, 1942 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 324) concerning the minimum protection for special groups of working women is in effect, unless number 1 of the executive decree for mother protection applies.

Par. 6.

Industrial protection

Regulations concerning protection against accidents and occupational diseases including the regulations regarding prohibited occupations and about dangerous work, in effect for German workers, should be applied.

Par. 9.

Taking effect

The regulation takes effect 15 January 1944.

Berlin, 8 January 1944

The Reichsminister of Labor

Franz Seldte

I certify herewith that the above excerpt is a true copy of the above mentioned original.

Signed: Dr. Servatius

Nuernberg, 10 March 1946

Attorney-at-Law

H0795 - 0026

Document SAUCKEL 67a

Excerpt from: "Manual" for the offices of the Plenipotentiary-General for the Commitment of Labor and the interested Reich offices in the Greater German Reich and in the occupied territories. Volume I, Powers - Announcements - Decrees Organisation of the Plenipotentiary-General for the Commitment of Labor (GBA), 1944.

Page 71

Order for the Commitment of Youth in war work, dated 11 April 1942.

(The Decree of the Youth Leader of the German Reich (dated 15 April 1942) was published in the Official Gazette of the Youth Leader of the German Reich, No.5, year 1942).

The securing of the food supply is, besides war economy, the most important task of the German people. In 1942 the youth must come forward in greater strength than last year. Their help in agricultural enterprises is a part of the Party's war effort for the securing of the food supply for the German people.

In agreement with the Head of the Party Chancellery, the Plenipotentiary-General for Reich administration, the Reich Minister for Food and Agriculture, the Reich Minister for Science and Education, and the Youth Leader of the German Reich, I order:

The commitment of youth for the securing of the food supply of the German people takes place within the framework of their commitment in war work. The commitment will be carried out at distant places or locally (for long or short periods):

1. Commitment at distant places and long-term local commitment is proposed for pupils of classes 3 and 6 of the middle and higher youth schools as well as fo forgirl pupils of class 7 of the higher girls schools. It is to be carried out in the period from 15 April to 15 November, temporarily or continuously according to the agricultural requirements. The commitment will take place by classes. The school classes concerned will be closed at the location

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of the school according to necessity during the period of commitment. Scholastic and educational care at the place of commitment, or in a camp from where the commitment is undertaken, is carried out by schools and by Hitler Youth. The Gauleiters decide the time for the closing of the classes on the basis of labor requirements. The total requirements of the Reich are decisive in the closing of the classes in the individual district (Gau). For this purpose an inter-district adjustment between the individual districts must be carried out according to uniform Reich planning.

2. For short-term local commitment, male and female pupils obliged to attend elementary school will be called upon at the end of their 10th year of age, further the classes mentioned under (1) as far as they are not being called upon to work in distant places, also classes 3 and 6 of the middle and higher girls' schools at their place of residence or in neighboring places which can be reached daily from home.

The Youth Leader of the German Reich decrees the necessary orders for the execution of this, in agreement with the Head of the Party Chancellory and the Supreme Reich Authorities concerned. The guiding principles for scholastic and educational care are decreed jointly by the Reich Minister for Science and Education and the Reich Youth Leader.

- - - - - - - - -

I herewith certify that the above is a literal copy of the original.

5 April 1946

signed: Dr. R. Servatius
Attorney-at-Law

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Document SAUCKEL No.68

"Reichsarbeitsblatt 1943" Volume 23,1943,No.21 of 25 July 1943
Part V, Social Germany.

Under "Notes"

Page 345:

Medical Care for Workers from the East.

In order to safeguard as much as possible the maintenance of the working capacity of the workers from the East who come to Germany, sufficient medical and nursing care for ill people must be secured. Since the German physicians, male and female nurses already are greatly taxed, all people from the ranks of the workers from the East who are at all suitable must also be used in the necessary health service, according to a decree of the Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor. Therefore, all physicians, medical aids and students of medicine among the workers coming from the East must be used for the medical care of workers from the East.

-,-.-.-.-.-.-,-.-,

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original.

8 March 1946.

signed Dr. Robert Servatius

Attorney-at-Law

H0795 – 0029

[illegible] :

[illegible]
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] cmc.
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

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Documents Sauckel No. 82

"Manual" for the Offices of the Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor and Concerned Reich Agencies in the Greater German Reich and Occupied Territories. Volume I - Authorizations - Announcements - Decrees Organization of the Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor 1944.

Total Employment of Labor for Victory.

Pithy Sentences from a Speech on the Occasion of the First Convention of the Staffs for the Employment of Labor (6 January 1943, Weimar).

On 5 and 6 January the Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor had called together his Staffs for the Employment of Labor - about 8,000 men - in order to state the program concerning the tasks of the employment of labor in 1943.

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Documents Sauckel No. 82

.... I would have everybody shot who would permit himself to be paid any Judas money for a number of recruited workers. We have nothing in common with such people. Faithfulness and love is our identification before God and the world.

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Document SAUCKEL No. 82

Principles of our Recruiting:

1) Where the voluntary method fails (experience shows that it fails everywhere) the obligation to serve takes its place. This is now the iron law for the employment of labor in 1943: In a few weeks from now there must no longer be an occupied territory in which the obligation to serve is not the most natural thing in the world. We shall disgard the last slags of our humanitarian blabbering. Every gun which we procure, brings us a minute closer to victory. It is bitter to tear people from their homeland, from their children. But we did not want the war. The German child who loses his father at the front, the German woman who mourns her husband who fell in battle are hit much worse. Let us abandon every false sentiment now....

...Here we let us be guided by the realization that

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in the long run a high output can be demanded of foreign workers only if they are satisfied with their fate. .....

3) Under no circumstances are you as the recruiting commission abroad permitted to promise things which according to the directives and regulations issued are not possible and can also not be carried out on account of the war. It is much better to introduce labor conscription and say: "You must take this upon yourselves and therefore you will enjoy the rights of the workers employed in Germany." Who works in Germany, has a right to live in Germany, even if he was a Bolshevist. We shall watch here very strictly that the German name not be sullied. You can demand of me any protection in your field of work, but none for any crimes. The name of our nation is hol . For the first time in German history you must represent for the Reich the principles of German labor. Be aware of that at all times.

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.....

8) Under no circumstances must patients or persons unable to work be taken along to work, the same applies to children unable to work. .....

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Document of Sauckel

No. 82

.....

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original.

11 March 1946.

Signed Dr. Servatius

Attorney-at-Law.

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Document Sauckel No. 83

Excerpt from:

"Manual" for the Offices of the Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor and the Concerned Reich Agencies in the Great German Reich and Occupied Territories.
Volume I - Authorizations - Announcements - Decrees - Organization of the Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor.

Pages 63 ff.

Circular to all Gauleiters of the NSDAP in their Capacity as Commissioners for the Employment of Labor.

Dated 15 March 1943.

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.....

I herewith call attention to the absolute necessity that these orders and directives be enforced in all plants also in the future and to carry them out energetically in those places where they were not sufficiently heeded or where they have been forgotten.

At any rate, above all credit must be given to the gratifying fact that by paying close attention to these regulations the total performance of the foreign workers can be regarded as satisfactory and that further epidemics such as typhus have not occurred to a greater extent. .....

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Not only do the honor and reputation and much more our National Socialist ideology demand - in contrast to the methods of the Plutocrats and Bolshevists - that we accord good treatment to foreign - therefore, also even to the Soviet Russian — workers, but above all also pure reasoning undernourished, sickly, unwilling, despondent slaves full of hatred never allow the highest utilization of their abilities which can be achieved under normal conditions.

Therefore, my aim is to eliminate all factors undermining the performance of foreign workers by my guaranteeing them such working conditions that in comparison with those they had at home they will be in a position to reconcile themselves inwardly to some extent to their employment with us.

People cannot be compared even with the most complicated machine which, indeed, besides the source of energy or fuel, also needs grease and which must be given attentive care. Also the most primitive person possesses an inner life, a will of his own and unless it is given consideration a satisfying, yes, a top performance for any length of time is just inconceivable. However, since we will need the foreign workers for years to come and since even replacements for them are very limited, I cannot exploit them for a short time and cannot allow their faculty of work to be wasted.

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On the contrary, I must endeavor to preserve them and improve constantly their performance....."

The Plenipotentiary General for the Employmen
of Labor
Fritz Sauckel

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original.

11 March 1946

Signed: Dr. Servatius
Attorney at law

Submitted May 28, 1946.

Documents SAUCKEL No.84

Excerpt from:

"M a n u a l " for the Offices of the Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor and Concerned Reich Agenies in the Greater German Reich and Occupied Territories.

Volume I - Authorizations — Announcements - Decrees - Organization of the Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor, 1944.

Page 41: Proclamation of the Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor.

Dated 20 April 1943.

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h) Curtailing the Fluctuation among Foreign Workers.

The fluctuation of foreigners in the work shops in the Reich as well as the fluctuation in those plants which work for the German war effort in the occupied territories, must be stopped with all means.

As far as foreigners who are good-natured are concerned this can in most cases be achieved by scrupulously complying with all orders issued by me with regard to their treatment, billetting and feeding and by following the directives given.

The shop and camp leaders of the camps for foreigners and their personnel must at least every three months impressively be reminded by the regional and local labor offices of these orders, directives and supplementary provisions. The actual compliance with these orders etc. must constantly by watched.

It has been established beyond a doubt that where bad work was performed by foreigners or where they even

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run away from work shops and camps or flee it was because the regulations were not sufficiently complied with.

On the other hand it has also been established beyond a doubt by numerous examples that in all the work shops in which correct treatment and the granting of their rights is guaranteed, very good work is achieved and that in such places the least interruptions of work and annoyances occur.

.....

k) Adjustment of the Condition in the Occupied Territories to the Principles for the Care for Foreigners in the Reich for the Purpose of Increasing their Output.

Therefore I order that for all occupied territories for the treatment, feeding, billeting, and paying of foreign workers appropriate regulations and directives be issued similar to those valid for the foreigners in the Reich. They are to be adjusted to the respective local conditions and applied according to their meaning.

H0795-0043

Documents Sauckel No. 84.

.....

All men and women in our offices fulfill their duty with best intentions and painstaking care. The principles announced by me and the regulations issued as compulsory must be stric-tly heeded and carried out unconditionally.

.....

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original.
11. March 1946.

(signed) Dr. Servatius

Attorney-at-Law.

H0795-0044

Document Sauckel No.85

Excerpt taken from:

"Handbuch" (Manual) for the bureaus of the Plenipotentiary General for the Employment of Labor and the interested Reich offices in Greater Germany and in the Occupied Territories, Volume I, 1944.

Page 51 (ff):

The nature of the
Commitment of Labor in Greater Germany
Generally valid and binding principles. (by Fritz Sauckel,
Plenipotentiary General for the Commitment of Labor)

In order to obtain good work from foreign labor over a longer period of time I have employed new procedure contrary to the practices of enemy powers.

H0795 – 0045

2. Following voluntary or compulsory commitment to labor everything must be tried to make their new jobs already in transit and in the transient camps as bearabel as possible for the laborers thus obtained. The decreed regulations, especially those of decree No.4 etc. must be strictly followed. The laborers must immediately gain the impression of a strict but just order. Whether they recognize it or not does not matter;

H0795-0046

Correct behavior of the German supervisors - and accompanying personnel is essential. In transit adequate food supplies must be on hand and provisions made for cleanliness and the necessary hygienics. The over-crowding of transports is to be avoided; chicaneries against foreign laborers are unworthy of German people and National Socialists ..... .

Every Manager and camp leader must know: Only men who are given sufficient food and are housed adequately can work industriously and attain good achievements. For good work - and such alone serves our war economy - not only requires sufficient food but to an equal extent moral willingness especially if uniform, performance of a consistently high standard must be demanded for a long lasting war. H

He must therefore strongly advise the organizations which, under his responsibility, care for foreign laborers to fulfill their duties in a correct, exact and clean manner and to observe their regulations.

H0795 - 0047

Document Sauckel No. 85

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original.

Dr. Servatius

11-3-1946 Attorney-at-Law

H0795-0048

Documents Sauckel No. 86

Excerpt from: "Handbuch" (manual) for the bureaus of the Plenipotentiary General for the commitment of labor and the interested Reich offices in Greater Germany and in the occu territories.
Volume I — Authorizations - Announcements - Decrees - Organization of the Plenipotentiary General for the Commitment of Labor.

Page 238.

Service to the People - Highest Purpose.

Highlights of an address to the Presidents of the "Gau" employment offices.

(24 August 1943, Weimar).

But the performance of a human being-may he be a fellow-countrymen or not, may he be a friend or an enemy of Germany will always depend on his inner realization that he is being treated justly or that he arrives at the conclusion that he is exposed to injustices.....

Exercise justice! Many questions will be put to you that you cannot always answer if you only follow my instructions or the Legal Gazette or the Reich Labor-Gazette. The field of work is so great that one cannot even cover it in many fat volumes. However, there is within every man the feeling that tells him here you have been treated kindly and justly or here you have been abused by bureaucratic obstinacy.

I would not like to see the foreign laborer excluded from our care; I think it is impossible to have millions of foreigners work for us in the Reich and treat them badly for it. I am convinced that they will work far better yet if we endeavor from the beginning to avoid giving them reasons to complain.

H0795 —0049

Documents Sauckel No. 86

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original.

11/3/1946

Dr. Servatius

Attorney-at-Law.

H0795-0050

Documents Sauckel No. 88

Excerpt taken from:

"Handbuch" (manual) for the Bureaus of the Pleni potentiary General for the Commitment of Labor and interested Reich offices in Greater Germany and in the occupied territories.
Volume I - Authorizations, announcements, decrees organization of the Plenipotentiary General for the Commitment of Labor, 1944.

Page 243

Don't waste even one hour.

Statements to the Presidents of the "Gau" employment offices.

(17 January 1944, Weimar.)

.....

As far as foreigners are concerned I have already repeatedly explained the tremendous difficulties I had in 1942 when I shifted the foreigner program in to its highest gears. I asked myself how and if these laborers work in Germany; if their performance might possibly be only very bad and therefore unsuitable, or if they would not create disturbances within the German people.

It has functioned, that may be said, and that for two conditions: First, by reason of German power which is apparent to these people in the occupied countries, and second, due to the treatment and housing of these foreign laborers in Germany. I am convinced that the foreign laborers will also fulfill their duties this year in spite of all enemy propaganda if we

a) continue to represent a factor of power abroad and
b) keep improving the treatment of foreign workers.

Therefore you should pay special attention to the reception camps. Reception camps must not be primitive but rather must be our calling-card. If a foreign worker arrives at a poor reception camp and if he writes his first card home in desperation, then further conscription will be increasingly difficult in his home district. I demand that a reception camp be established in every "Gau" (district).

H0795-0051

Documents Sauckel No. 88

These reception camps through which we must direct these men before we can distribute them, are to be established in cooperation with the "DAF" (German Labor Front), The reception camps must be equipped in such a manner that the worker writes home: We have never yet been billeted so well. The more I do for the foreign laborers working in Germany, the better I treat them, the more I influence them spiritually, to a that much larger extent will I have their productive capacities at my disposal.

I certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original.

11/3/1946

Dr. Servatius

Attorney-at-Law

H0795-0052

Document SAUCKEL No.89

A r t i c l e from "Reichsarbeitsblatt" ("Reich Labor Gazette"), 24th year, 1944, No.10, Part V, Berlin, 15 April 1944.

Page 103:

Revision of Employment Conditions of Eastern Workers.

By Regierungsrat Dr. Blumensaat, Berlin.

HO795-0053

18. The employment conditions of the Eastern workers are in important respects equal to those of the German employees. In other respects they have been brought close to those of the German employees. Where this has not occurred, the particular circumstances under which the Eastern worker is employed in the Reich, prevented this. If still more favorable employment conditions had been given to the Eastern workers, they would have been in a better position than the German employees in important respects. As that would be unacceptable, wage and employment conditions more favorable than the conditions laid down in Section II of the Ordinance of the Ministerial Council and in the corresponding precepts of the enactment decree, require the consent of the Reich Labor Trustee (Paragraph 7, sub-paragraph 1 of the Ordinance of the Ministerial Council).

The factory manager may only establish less favorable conditions if the production and conduct of the Eastern worker justify this. The factory manager must notify the Reich Labor Trustee of this. (Paragraph 7, sub-paragraph 2 of the Ordinance of the Ministerial Council).

H0795-0054

Document SAUCKEL No.89.

I herewith certify that the above reproduced document is a true copy from "Reichsarbeitsblatt" 24th year of publication, 1944, No.10, Part V, dated 15 April 1944.

Nuernberg, 6 March 1946.

signed Dr. Servatius.

Attorney.

H0795-0055

Documents SAUCKEL No. 94

Affidavit
Dieter SAUCKEL

H0795-0056

Document Sauckel No. 94

Affidavit

Between the 4th and 7th of April 1945 approximately, I was present when my father, Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel, had a conference in his office. At this occasion the question of the Buchenwald camp was discussed and the following was decided:

> A certain number of guards should remain at the camp until the arrival of the foe, in view of transmitting the camp prisoners to him.

I present the preceding affidavit in order that it be submitted to the International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg.

I am ready to swear to the truth of my declaration.

Schoenau, March 22nd 1946

Dieter Sauckel

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-

I hereby certify that the preceding declaration is a true copy of the original.

Nuernberg, April 24th 1946

signed: Dr. R.Servatius

Attorney-at-Law

H0795-0057

Document's SAUCKEL

No. 95:
"Fritz Sauckel's Fighting Speeche

No. 96:
"National Socialist Governmental Activity in Thuringia 1932/34"

No. 97:
"National Socialist Government Activity in Thuringia 1933/34"

Filed May 28, 1946

Documents Sauckel, Nr.95

Excerpt from:

Fritz Sauckel's fighting speeches, Documents from the times of change and reconstruction, Fritz Fink, publisher, Weimar 1934.

Page 11:

Solstice, the turn of Fate:

.....
We also are standing at a great turn of the times. Our nation is i unspeakable misery! Millions of unemployed fathers! Millions of languishing mothers! Millions of undernurished poor German childre .....

We want to grasethe shame, we want to break the chains, we want to create for freedom, for work, for bread .....

Speech at the solstice festival in 1932 in Gera.

The creation of new values.

.....
The contents of the consultants' reports express exclusively unemployment, need and misery. The same conclusions always follow that means are becoming scarcer, the income of the country steadil diminishing .....

One thing should be said today: fate can never be fooled, particularly by some financial tricks or stock exchange maneuvere.

A crying need cannot be overcome with some bills or shreds of paper.

Unemployment, the problem of our days, as well as the cause of hunger and need of millions, can be eliminated only by work itself by creating new values. Work alone can help us. The first postulat therefor is the will to work. This will is present. To make use of it is the government's care. It will point out new ways and shake the masses. One should make a modest beginning. Every individual can help in a small way even now; but when that is done by million consciously and tenaciously, with the motto: "Common need precedes personal need" mentally before one's eyes, then very soon wider undertakings would be possible.....

Speech after the taking over of the government on 8 Sept.1932

Misery in Thuringia.

....Thousands and more thousands of Thuringian countrymen, due to peculiar economic conditions, are unemployed for the most part not only one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight years .....

H0795-0058

H0795-0059

Documents SAUCKEL No.95

In order to give to the German people an idea of our state of affairs, let extracts from reports of Landrats and government, physicians speak for themselves. Thus speaks the report of a Landrat on his district in answer to my questio

I. The situation

A. Industry: 1) Glassindustry: Out of 7 shops,4, and out of 13 furnaces 9, with a tenth soon following, are shut down; formerly about 1600 men were occupied, now only about 500, thus 1100 less.

2) Porcelain industry. Out of three shops I shut down, 2 reduced output about 800 workers fewer than before.

3) Dyestuff industry-shut down.

4) Toys .... Factories and home production without orders.... out of 11 brick-kilns 7 are shut down.....

B. Agriculture:..... heavily mortgaged, oppressive interest rates, poor markets, pressure of prices, non-profitable operation.

C. Commerce and trade: Depending on industry and agriculture, these circles of the population were also drawn into the crisis. Also old respected firms have broken down. The number of welfare recipients has increased about 100% from January to the present.

II. Unemployment, Hunger, Need and Privations,

have economic, physical, spiritual and moral consequences

1) Economic need: .... In that district there are active more than 20 seizure offices ..... around 60% of debtors have nothing left to be seized. In the district Eisfeld since 1925 the number of bankrupt sales has increased five fold. There are no buyers for numerous real estate plots....

3) Spiritual and moral need: .... About 75% of all children up to 12 years are underweight, making at this time a miserable impression .... Above all however the spiritual need of those classes of our population who have been hit by the economic disaster should be eliminated. Help can come here from work alone. The will to work is yet unbroken, despite all tribulations ... Hence the Thuringian government is going to submit to the Landtag an employment producing program for 5.000.000 RM...

These should serve exclusively to produce work ..... Radio appeal to the German people of 2 December 1932.

The forming of a nation and the will for peace.

.....

Our most fervent wish is to acquire at last peace in the world. Nothing do we need more urgently, nothing do we long for more intensively, for our children, for our fatherland, for our nation, so heavily tried, than peace. But Adolf Hitler also knows, that the German nation after its bitter suffering could and would never renounce its regaining its honor.

So do we stand also here in the land of Thuringia, and the land of Thuringia man for man behind the Chancellor in boundless confidence to him and providence. Whatever the chancellor may declare to the world - we are standing by and follow him. That the German nation and also the population of our fatherland, after all these unspeakable national, political and economic disturbances and miseries manifested once more such a grandiose faith in itself and in its future; that the German nation with its Fuehrer steps forth before the world with so pure, noble and great a will; that it hopes once more for peace denied to us for 13 years, but which in all fairness it is entitled to; that the German nation once more recovered before the world, acknowledging the unshakable moral and ethical principles according to which the nations of this world must live; that the German nation found again its pride and trust in the future and has not gone down in bolshewism, because of that mankind should rejoice and be endlessly grateful to the man who achieved this work,by it saving Europe from a bolshevist chaos.....

Speech in the Thuringian Landtag on 16 May 1933.

Germany must live!

.....

Our only beloved people's chancellor and Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has openly spoken to the whole world before the German Reichstag. The nations know by now that we want to work honestly, that we love peace, needing it for our work. Peace is the most precious thing in the world for the individual as well as for a nation. But only he can have peace in the world who earns it and is worthy of it. The man deprived of honor will always be deprived of peace and never esteemed. Thus a nation also forgetting her great past and proving unworthy of all sacrifices made, will always be deprived of peace

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The fact that our highest Leader could address the world with such proud and honest and peaceful words and that he could ask in the name of the German nation for a fair peace and equal rights for us, we owe to his brilliant leadership and to your unshaken faith. They are both, the best guarantees of a successful continuation of the national-socialistic revolution and for the permanence of our new, third Reich.

The foundations of the German future.

.....

The world has become accustomed to imagine the course of revolutions in a completly different manner. The world had expected that along with the nation socialistic revolution streams of blood would flow, that a terrible elemental hate would break out. And what did actually happen? My dear fellow-countrym our magnificent SA and SS, persecuted and insulted during a whole decade, h carried through, supported, and sustained this revolution with an unshakeable, discipline . . . . .

.....

Precisely here in Thuringia can we confirm again with the most profound and sincere joy that the dispute within the Protestant church is also now terminated. It is due to the great, mighty trait of our time that this affair also has been settled in a manner which should make more then happy the totali of the nation - Catholics and Protestants alike insofar as they are true Germa Now the outside world also appreciates Adolf Hitler and recognizes that all that was written about the national-socialistic revolution and the movement was a miserable lie. A large part of the nations already recognizes that it would be better to live in peace with the German nation. We, German National-Socialists we ask the world for peace, peace for our work and our nation. The world must show now the value of its promises of disarmament. It is a fac that Germany has completely disarmed. But she will never sacrifice her honor. The world may give us peace and it will then have peace. The coming generatio shall bless us for being the fighters for German honor, freedom and bread. Programmatical statements of July 15th in Weimar.

10795-0062

Documents Sauckel No. 95

National community and Leadership concept.

We will have the European peace then - thus I arrive at the second important task which is closest to our hearts when the foreign countries understand that they no longer as previously, have the possibility of hearing from whatsoever pseudo-authorities in Germany, opinions different from those expressed by the qualified Reich government.

To such a nation the rest of the world also will then act justly and it must do so. For we are well aware of that: We all who belong to this generation, who have experienced the World War, who have undergone all kinds of suffering, we want peace and nothing else. Adolf Hitler himself who as a German soldier has taken part in the World War from the beginning to the end has declared that he wants peace and nothing else. Thus, the great task of our generation and our movement is to preserve this peace for our nation.
And if we consider the want and the unemployment which vail also in our country, if we think of all the sorrow and all the misery of the past 14 years, if we call to mind all the attempts once made by our opponents when they held the political power and who achieved nothing, then we can have no other more honest and more profound desire than the desire for peace at home and peace with the outer world. We need peace with the outer world.
And I believe that the world has never heard a pacifistic speech more honest than that delivered by our leader at the Reichstag. I think also that there is no other nation in this world which has such a boundless desire for peace as the German nation.

Address during the meeting of the local officers of the NSDAP, Gau Thuringia, at Friedrichsroda 22 August 1933.

Reminder to Unity

In these historic hours, we have the task of welding together all German men and women to an unbreakable, insoluble unity. The German Government and the German nation are one, and our nation will never again separate itself from its leader and his associates.
We ask the world for nothing else than peace.
No Nation needs peace more than we do.
After a period of indescribable pain and misery we rose in order to provide bread for our nation in common work under Adolf Hitler's leadership.

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By means of the huge winter aid organization of the Reich Governmen we are on the road to make the winter and its rigours endurable to our fellow-couhtrymen. In great social love and unitv we will give to our needy fellow-countrymen through the greatest sacrifices that which Christian love and National unity ask of each honest fellow-countryman.

.....

Remarks on 16 October 1933.

About rights and duties of the Leadership of the nation.

I know that you do not consider the carrying through of the Leadership principle as a sort of tutelage but as the fullfilment of a fundamental principle of the National-Socialistic movement. In this Government there is no other decision than that of the Prime Minister and he will decide in each case to the best of his knowl of and conscience.

You are fellow-combatants and collaborators yourselves. If the Government has been enlarged this was done with the intention of showing the nation that after the abolition of the Provincial Diet, the Government does not rule without any close unity with the natio and with the movement, but it shall be manifested that the desires of the nation can be brought to the attention of the Government muc better by men close to the people than by parliamentary parties and that thus an active connection with the nation is everywhere preser

.....

Address on the occasion of the attestation of the new Councillors of State in Thuringia, the 23 October 1933.

Vow for performance of duty.

We, National-Socialistic Leaders, want to retain one thing fro this great victory and this great event: The obligation towards our fellow-countrymen not to have in view for ourselves advantages, glo or power. No my Leaders, in view of these symbols for which the bes German workers, almost 400 have fallen during a ten years long str we will now assume greater duties, harder work than everyone else. Our only privilege shall be that we have more duties to fullfil towards our magnifificent, immortal nation.

..... -254-

H0795-0064

Document Sauckel No.95

The tasks of the Labour Service.

The voluntary German Labour Service is the very greatest in the world but also the successul attempt of our strong comrades with their positive attitude towards life, to break away from despair and to bring some purpose into their life and give themselves an inner satisfaction. I know that service to the people, which we are all giving in unison on behalf of the Fuehrer, is not easy. Service is never easy. Service and fulfilment of duty are always hard. Just as the man in the Labour Service carries out his duty in the frost and cold and just as the S.A. man, the S.S. man, the Stahlhelmer and the Hitler Youth does his service to the people, sacrifice will also be asked from him and from you all. But one thing is of paramount importance: the greater the duty, the harder the service, so much greater is also the inner satisfaction in creating something of value for our people for the present time and for the future. And one day our people will one day thank you, my comrades, that you through your goodwill and, what is greatest and finest, through your loyalty, you roused yourselves from the despair of unemployment, from the demoralization of our people which scarcely three months ago brought us more and more close to the abyss. Through your goodwill you have opened up a new future for the German people.

Spoken at the inauguration of the Muehlhaeuser Labour Service Camp in December 1933.

The Struggle of National Socialism in Thueringen.

"First do your task, then drink and laugh". That was the motto of the traitor Matthias Erzberger, which he entered in the visitors' book at a Weimar inn at the time of his victory over his opponents concerning the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. That was at that time possible in red Thueringen and in Weimar.

At that time one spoke throughout the whole of Germany of "Red Thueringen" as of a warning beacon. The Independent Social Democratic Party and the Communis Party Ministerss of the Government worked feverishly for the Bolshevizing of the country. The State apparatus and particularly the police were placed completely in the service of Marxism.

Everywhere in the country the notorious red groups of a hundred (Roten Hundertschaften) were organised and trained, which exercised an ever increasing terroristic pressure on the national population of the country.

The way the red Minister of National Education attempted to accomplish his Marxist aims in the public, middle and higher schools is unheard of

It was systematically sought to eradicate every German tradition, - every remembrance of great times and great men. Through scorn and mockery it was attempted to dispel every religious feeling and the conception of piety from the hearts of the school children.

That the national leagues were exposed to the greatest persecution and their members constantly threatened, goes without saying. It was quite impossible for any kind of middle-class Parties to run meetings.

The NSDAP was at that time explicitly and in principle forbidden in Thuringia right from the beginning. Yes, even the receiving of the "Voelkischer Beobachter" was made punishable.

.....

Since in those days the Bolshevist revolt in Thuringia could not be and was not really intended to be prevented by State measures it was, at a wise moment decided in Berlin, to let the German Reichswehr march into Thueringen. At the same time the power of administration was transferred to General Hasse, the Commander of the Reichswehr, the Thueringen legislative assembly dissolved and a new election arranged.

It was indeed high time. The Communist Neubauer indeed already prepared plans and made arrangements for storming the Weimar barracks, all arrangements had indeed already been made to transfer all power to the Bolshevist soldiers and workmen's councils .....

Reich Ministers Severing and Wirth blocked the Police funds and wanted in this way to compel the Thueringen Government to capitulate ..... Spoken on the anniversary of coming into power. 30. January 1934.

The National Unity of Labour.

.....

Laying the foundation of the first establishments of the

Sauckel-Marschler Institution.

This establishment and this work is ever to remind us, German worker, that we can overcome all want, all distress and all opposition if we remain strong in the National Socialist community which our Fuehrer has given us. Open up your hearts, go to your daily work in a happy frame of mind, fight against everything that can destroy our community and the mutual trust emanating therefrom, believe in the Fuehrer, believe in your people, believe in our beautiful great Germany.

H0795-0066

Documents SAUCKEL No.95

But we all, in common, loyal and firm followers, declare to our Fuehrer our full confidence in the success of our great, common task, until the last unemployed German has obtained honest work and bread.

Address in Oberweimar, 21 March 1934

The March into the Future.

For 15 years the Germans had the possibility - by discussions and an unrestrained political struggle - to choose among the leader group. From this fight of all against all one rose as victor: the Fuehrer. The fight was unbelievably heavy and hard. Nothing was spared the Fuehrer himself by Fate: arrest, prison, defamation. Deliberately provoked processes, political rape, prohibition of uniforms, mass arrests of our SA comrades - all this was employed against the movement of the Fuehrer. And as much as the parties, the faiths and the economic groups fought against each other, in one thing they were always united: in the fight against Adolf Hitler. And in this fight they conspired with each other ..... Far be it from me to accuse anybody today or to complain about opinions and prejudices.....
We have not come forward now to attack our opponents - there are still some of them - , the accusers, the eternally dissatisfied ..... I wish to remind you that during the labor battle of last winter alone 20 000 unknown nameless officials have looked for and found, with great diligance and readiness for service, new possibilities and means of employment everywhere ....
....I know well what you, my unemployed fellow-countryman, might hold against me, I know, what you perhaps, my dear fellow-worker, might hold against me, if you have to stand in cold water on your emergency job receiving only a small salary. But you must consider also that you no longer receive charity which an internally ruined state throws at you, that you now earn your money, that the state has learned again to recognize you as a worker and man. Consider my dear fellow-countryman, you who has the misfortune of not as yet having found work, that in this great community of our people, daily, people represent your interests, daily, people figure for you, daily, people look for possibility to procure work for you. Consider also: as long as the community exists

H0795-0067

the road will always lead upwards, I know for certain that one day the moment will come when you no longer will have to be satisfied with a law standard of living if we advance step by step, the day will come when the living standard of the German people in the city and in the country will be raised to a level which is worthy of a civilized people like the German.

.....

Address in Weimar 14 May 1934

I certify herewith that this is a true copy of the original.

12 March 1946

signed: Dr. Servatius
Attorney-at-Law

Filed May 28, 1946

Document Sauckel No. 96

Excerpt from:

"National-socialistic governmental activity in Thuringia, 1932/33, Fritz Fink Verlag, Weimar."

Page 6

The activity of the Thuringian Regional Government from its entering into office to the national revolution

..... The election of the regional government took place on August 26th 1932, and was composed as follows:

Presidency and Interior: Sauckel .....

To this fundamental attitude corresponded the text of the governmental declaration, which was published on August 31st 1932 in the Office and Information Gazette for Thuringia:

.....

Therefore, the state government considers as its primary and most noble task, the bringing about of the cooperation of all valuable forces. Hereby it unreservedly adopts the national and popular conception of the state. Precisely during this time of distress, it likewise proclaims its solidarity with those elements of the working class, the peasantry, the middle-class and also of the liberal professions, which have been especially striken with care and distress. Social understanding and social justice will be always the self-evident leitmotiv of its actions.

The independence of the Land Thuringia will be defended and represented in the most determined manner.

The distress of the districts (Kreise) and communities is well known to the government. Its most earnest task will be to alleviate it in agreement with the autonomous administrative bodies.

The state government, indefatigeably and with the utmost tenacity will have at heart the protection and the security of property the furtherance of all branches of industry and the procurement of labor and bread. It will try to exhaust to the extreme every possible means, that can be imagined within the framework of the land and Reich laws and of the constitution.....

During an important address delivered on May 16th 1933, before the Thuringian "Landtag", the "Reichsstatthalter" himself has outlined the scope of his tasks. Consequently, the following most important points are mentioned here: .....

But my whole evolution as a human being, makes it inevitable that in the presence of this noble task, I regard myself as an indefatigeable and dauntless fighter against all the distress and social anxieties of our land and of its heavily burdened struggling population.

I hereby certify that the above excerpt is a true copy of the original

March 12th 1946

Signed: Dr. Servatius
Attorney-at-Law

H0795-0068

Filed May 28, 1946

Documents Sauckel No. 97

Excerpt from:

(National Socialist Government Activity in Thüringen, 1933/34, Published by Fritz Fink, Weimar".)

Page 19

The Thueringen Finance Policy.

.....

An elucidation of conditions of ownership and use concerning the former Army real estate was made by an agreement entered into with the competent Reich Department, whereby, amongst other things, the former Army real estate: Barracks 2 in Gera and the former Infantry Barracks 1 in Gotha were transferred to the country.....

The Thueringen Campaign against Unemployment.

Unemployment among the German population which had practically reached a gigantic scale presented to the Reich Government and with it, the governments of the individual lands, tasks that appeared almost unsolveable but the solution of which, had to be achieved if that chaos was not to break out.....

An abundance of measures served to strengthen the purchasing power of the population. Here the country, the districts and the municipalities set to work with allocated assignments. The following enumeration gives an insight into the individual projects:

Building of roads and bridges, planning of squares, canal and lock installations, erection and expansion of refineries, building of cycling roads, construction of water works and utilization of natural springs, expansion of pump stations, extension of high voltage network, laying down of new gas and water pipes, regulating of rivers and streams, purifying of ponds, expansion of fire brigade tanks and fire-engine station; construction of sea walls and open swimming places, filling of dead tributaries, expansion of draining trenches, repairing of trenches, soil amelioration, quarry work, cultivation of forests, repairing of schools and other municipal buildings, housing construction for perons free of hereditary diseases, suburban building estates, erection of barracks, planting of fruit trees for the unemployed, erection of labor service camps, the establishment of aerodromes and the building of sports grounds.

.....

I confirm that the above excerpt represents a true copy of the above mentioned original.

12/3/1946

Signed Dr. Servatius.
Attorney-at-Law

H0795-0069

CARL GOETZ FRANKFURT/MAIN, 30 March 1946

INTRODUCTION

My connection with FRITZ SAUCKEL dates back to 1914. He was a young sailor belonging to the crew of a merchantman captured by the French. He was held in prisoner camp at DINANT, in the BRETAGNE. I spent together with him about 10 month in that camp, and we were subsequently interned for about 4 years on the Island of ILE-LONGUE, near BREST, until September 1919. The French camp physician used me as an interpreter, and I became acquainted with most of the internees, including SAUCKEL. I did not know him too well, but my recollection of SAUCKEL ist that he was a good comrade, and his behavior was beyond reproach. In SAUCKEL's barrack there was a machinist named EBERHARDT. He joined our friendly group, and I endeavored to keep up our friendship following the war. OTTO EBERHARDT kept up also his friendship with SAUCKEL, and in 1930 he told me that SAUCKEL held an important position with the National-Socialists in THURINGIA. He also told me later on that he had decided to devote himself to politics, and that he would be entrusted by SAUCKEL with economic-political problems. I met SAUCKEL again through EBERHARDT, but there was a great lapse of time between our meetings. The Nazi party cell attacked me violently I held my bank position in 1933-34. EBERHARDT suggested that I terminate my difficulties with the party with the help of SAUCKEL, and join the NSDAP. I refused to follow his suggestion. Following EBERHARDT's death in a motor accident in 1939, SAUCKEL consulted me several times on financial and tax problems. I have no recollection of any other important events in the course of those years.

Shortly after SAUCKEL was appointed plenipotentiary for employment of labor I met him unexpectedly in the Kaiserhof Hotel in BERLIN. During our conversation he asked me to serve him as counselor and financial expert. He told me that financial problems were bound to come up, and that he needed someone on whose experience and judgement he could rely. He claimed I was the man he needed, and for the sake of our old friendship I could not refuse his demand.

H0795-0070

H0795-0071

CARL COTTY-INTRODUCTION (Continued) 20 March 1946

I mentioned to him that I was not familiar with the relation of finance to the employment of labor, and that the latter was altogether our of my field of knowle I mentioned also to him that I could not take on additional duties due to my poor health. He replied that all the services he required were occasional consultation along my professional lines. I acceded to his demands. I wish to state that duri the time I acted als Commissioner for currency transfer, and the settlement of cu ency problems, I was neither a Government employee nor a party employee, nor did have an office or office personnel. I did not issue or sign any orders. My job wa purely a personal service. I acted as a financial expert for SAUCKEL, without pay or any other renumerations. Due to the nature of my position I was able to gain only a superficial knowledge of the daily happenings in the activities of the GBA

I was consulted by SAUCKEL as follows:

1) Several weeks after SAUCKEL was given a specific task, for the execution of whi he was given control of sev ral departments of the Ministry of Labor, I was reque; ed to come to PARIS. SAUCKEL was anxious for me to participate in conferences, duc to my knowledge of the French language and of the financial situation. I was pres- ent during a conference between LAVAL and SAUCKEL at the German Embassy in PARIS. The conversation was translated by the embassy interpreter. I acted like a few others as an observer, although I answered a few of SAUCKEL's questions. SAUCKEL r quested about 150,000 technical workers from France. The conference covered ex- haustif discussion of the subject, and was carried on in a correct and polit manne LAVAL took notce of SAUCKEL's proposal, and agreed to accede to his demand. But he made counterproposals for political reasons. These were that 50,000 POW farmers wc to be released and repatriated in order to revive agricultural production. That th northern provinces of France be treated equally as the other Departments of Franc He made also an urgent request for a conference with Hitler in order to thoroughly clarify the whole situation. SAUCKEL was not in a position to accede to his demand:

prior to his return to Germany. But he requested LAVAL to proceed in the mean time with the preliminary work relative to his own demands.

SAUCKEL was at first opposed to the release of 50,000 POW farmers. During later conferences with his aides he agreed to second this proposal to Hitler, and he was successful in having the measure approved.

2) During a later conference in PARIS the proceedings were similar. LAVAL had assumed a stiffer attitude, and he pointed out that great difficulties had to be overcome before additional workers could be procured. He emphisized that the French labor employment should not be stripped of it's best forces. My Memory fails me as to the further development of the conference. But I recollect that a new working agreement was concluded. It is was brought to my attention at that time that the French employee salaries were inadequate (that is commercial, bank and Government employees). I informed SAUCKEL of this condition, but because of price control political reasons no definite decision was made at that time.

3) I was faced in BERLIN with the problem how to increase the salary of French workers (for their families), in Germany, without effecting the general wage scale. I was asked whether this could be accomplished by devaluating the Franc in relation to the Mark. I turned this proposal down, and argued that the Franc in relation to the Mark was showing a rising tendency, and that it would not be wise to strive for the opposite tendency. I proposed for their consideration a family allotment payable in France, and having no relation or effect whatever on the general German wage scale. The proposal to devaluate the Franc was not further discussed.

4) I was further consulted on labor saving problems indirectly connected with the employment of labor, such as standardizing of balances, the elimination of yearly accounts and of the check system by commercial enterprises.

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CARL GOLTZ-INTRODUCTION (Continud) 20 March 1946

5) My last mission for SAUCKEL was to determine whether it was possible by means of pooling all banking connections to purchase an additional amount of grain from ROMANIA and HUNGARY. (about 50-100,000 tons of grain). This grain was to be used for additional luncheon bread to be distributed to foreign laborers. The survey showed a theoretical possibility to conclude the purchase of grain. But the deal did not materialize because of subsequent military developments in the Balkans, and the condition of the transportation system.

By attending meetings of SAUCKEL's aides and collaborators, I was able to gain a superficial general picture of the functioning of the labor employment service. But I was not able to clearly determine the functioning of it's integral parts. The general picture is as follow: SAUCKEL was entrusted with the problem, and pressure was exerted upon him, to procure and organize a vast number of workers, and to make them available throughout Germany. This had to be done in the face of changing and increased requirements by authorities and jobbers. He had to care for their shelter, food, and clothing. Some of this had to be done through controling agencies. He approached these problems with energy and determination, and personally worked out the plans for the successful accomplishment of the mission. He emphasized the primary duty of supervising authorities was to treat the workers correctly at their work places. Pressure was exerted on his special deputy to speed up the procurement and the erection of barracks. He ordered a close supervision of the food to check whether the workers were being properly fed. He ordered that the food be prepared by cooks familiar with the cooking habits of foreign workers. He ordered that the procurement of clothing be speeded up, and that the Ministry of National Economy revise it's distribution methods. Samples of winter clothing were brought in to be appraised. He insisted that foreign workers be spared the feeling of being confined. He requested the removal of all barbed wire fences and enclosures. A liaison representative from the ARBEITSFRONT was entrusted with the social supervision of the

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workers. This individual was entrusted with the execution of SAUCKEL's policy that foreign workers would eventually return to their country as German propaganda agents. I believe that SAUCKEL was sincere with the above policy. Orders to that effect can be found in his official information sheet. Whether the inner circle of his executives were given stricter orders is unknown to me.

I am thinking how the above conditions compare with the official publication of gruesome conditions as they were found to exist in concentration camps. In spit of my concentration, I have not been able to come to any definite conclusion on this subject. I perceive on one side the foreign workers, man and women, who circulate freely and in great numbers, and associate with the German people. I had a personal interest to speak with Frenchmen and Belgians. They were happy to hear and to converse in their native tongue. They were speaking freely, hoping the war would soon end. They were critical of their employment, but they never spoke very bitter On the other side appears the unbearable picture of the now revealed mass atrocities. It was known that foreign workers were tried and sentenced. But it was not known that mass sentences were handed down. They probably became the victims of the same punitive measures and miscarriage of justice as was applied to the Germans. But that had really nothing to do with the employment of labor. I find it impossible to reconcile what I heard and what I saw in those days with the present revelations. It is possible that the above is a development which took place in the last 1 1/2 year. I was not able to observe the situation during that time because of my arrest, and the time I spent in seclusion in the country. It is also possible that there existed a vast concentration camp pool besides the regular pool of foreign workers. It is also possible that SAUCKEL was not able to clearly supervise the whole system, and was not informed of certain phases, or that he deceived himself with his written and oral orders. I am unable to understand the latter course. I wish to point out that my connection and my observations were sporadic and un-

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related in their nature, and represent quick flashes of memory. My activities in foreign countries were centered exclusively in FRANCE. A general and overall picture was no doubt had by individuals in the Ministry of Labor, and they should be in a position to clarify my above statements.

I wish to give a few examples which will show that SAUCKEL approved occasionally special measures in favor of a few foreigners. A A French POW named JEAN DUCROIX who was employed on my wife's farm was released and repatriated because he was terribly homesick. Another young French civilian named de REVIL, whose father was concerned about his employment in cities subjected to bombing attacks, was permitted to change his employment to our farm. This Frenchman was granted release in the spring of 194

Furthermore I feel that I should mention that following my arrest by the Gestapo after the affair of 20 July 1944, SAUCKEL spoke in my behalf with Security Headquarters (KALTENBRUNNER?). I cannot say whether my discharge from the concentration camp RAVENSBRUECK was thereby affected.

I wish to state that I have not received from SAUCKEL any material renumeration nor have I received honorary titles or decorations.

I found it expedient to conceal from him my own political convictions, and also my connections with GOERDELER and POPITZ. In his blind obedience to Hitler, and in spite of our old friendship, he would no doubt have handed me over to the Gestapo, from which he endeavored to free me in November 1944.

The above statements (page 1 to 8 inclusive, and each page signed by myself) are written entirely from memory, and without the use of any references. They represent my present recollection to the best of my knowledge.

H0795-0075

CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 1): How was the office of the Plenipotentiary for employment of labor (GBA) established and what was it's task?

ANSWER: I learned of FRITZ SAUCKEL's appointment to the GBA through the newspaper. I do not know what preliminary measures or considerations were involved. Shortly after his appointment part of the Ministry of Labor was put under the control of GBA. I recollect that SAUCKEL published the mission alloted to the GBA in a Ministry of Labor bulletin. According to my impression his job was to furnish industry (through SPEER's office) with necessary labor to replace losses caused through military action or from other reasons.

H0795-0076

CARL GOETZ

Question 2): Did the employment of foreign workers take place even before establishment of that office?

Answer: I am sure that was the case. I remember seeing besides POW's foreign workers in BERLIN and in BAVARIA. I saw a large number of French women in WOLFRATSHAUSEN. As far as I know they had employment contracts shich promised them return to their homes after one year. I have no proof for this statement, and it is possible that my memory fails me.

H0795-0077

CARL GOETZ

Question 3): Do you know, that Sauckel did not plan the employment of foreign workers in his first labor program, rather that this was done only in his second program? What were the reasons for this?

Answer: No, I do not know that. I had nothing to do with labor recruiting. I remember only what I heard by chance. I can give no information as to the first or second plan. I also do not know whether the action pertaining to the 150,000 skilled French workmen which I mentioned in my general statement, was part of the first or of the second plan.

H0795-0078

CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 4): Did Sauckel have at his disposal an executive staff of his own to carry out the mobilization of labor or was his office directing only and depending on outside execution?

ANSWER: I am not able to give a reliable and precise answer to this question. I am a financial expert, and I am not acquainted with the problem of recruiting, housing, etc of labor. I can state with reservations that my impression was that SAUCKEL and his close collaborators had the initiative, and also the power of decision. But he had to rely on the Labor Offices (which were later controlled by him), and they in turn had to rely on the police for the execution of his orders. I cannot judge from personal experience the dovetailing of the different authorities.

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CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 5); Who was in charge of the mobilization of labor and to whom did the executive bureaus report?

ANSWER: I must repeat here my answer to question Nr. 4. I cannot describe the functions of the several sections of the Ministry of Labor. Some were directed by Minister SEIDTE, some by LEY, and some by SAUCKEL.

H0795-0080

CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 6): Did a special labor mobilization by the SS or by any other office take place directly besides the regular mobilization? What influence had Sauckel thereby?

ANSWER: I heard of labor recruiting in FRANCE up to the beginning of 1943, and in HUNGARY up to the end of 1943. But I never heard of any labor recruiting being done by the SS. I heard at that time, but I was not able to check the report, that there existed a certain amount of rivalry between Staff offices in FRANCE to fill requirements for military projects, local industry and also for their own usw. The extent of this is unknown to me.

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CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 7): What was Saukel's influence upon the employment of labor of PW's?
Who was responsible for transporting workers?
Who was responsible up to the borderof the Reich, who inside the Reich?

ANSWER: Military authorities and the GBA must have cooperated in the distribution of POW to working places. The competence and procedure is unknown to me. The same applies to the transportation of workers. My impression is that most of the POW's were already in Germany at the time the GBA was created.

H0795-0083

CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 8): What orders were issued by Sauckel for the transports relative to provisions, heating and maintenance?

ANSWER : I do not remember any orders by SAUCKEL relative to the carrying out of transports.

H0795-0084

CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 9): Did Sauckel discuss the problems of transportation with the Reichsminister of Labor, and what were his respective demands?

ANSWER: I know nothing about this. The question is outside the scope of my personal and sporadic recommendations.

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CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 10): Who was responsible for billeting, maintenance and messing of foreign workers after they had arrived at the place of work?

ANSWER: I heard only that from the moment work was started, the responsibility rested on the work manager (and in most cases on subordinated special employees).

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CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 11): What order did Sauckel issue for the treatment of these workers in the plants?

ANSWER: I refer to relative statements I made in my introduction. SAUCKEL insisted at the beginning of his activities that the material requirements of the workers be met in the best possible way. The ARBEITS-FRONT was to provide variety and diversion in order to keep up production. Instructions given to his offices are unknown to me.

CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 12): What were the tasks of the German Labor Front?

ANSWER: I assume that the question refers to the mission in relation to the employment of foreign workers, because the general objectives of the ARBEITSFRONT are known.

As fas as I heard, the ARBEITSFRONT was to take over the spiritual guardianship and the free time entertainment of the workers. I do not know how far these theoretical and oratorical objectives were put to practice. SAUCKEL several times made suggestions and expressed his wishes in that respect. Whether this was successfully carried out will best be known by the liaison man between himself and the ARBEITSFRONT.

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CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 13): What were the duties of the Reich Office for Supervision of Industrial Safety and Hygiene. 5Reichsgewerbeaufsicht).

ANSWER: I am not aware that their Mission toward foreign workers was any different ~~than~~ toward their own German workers, or whether they had special missions, or whether foreign workers did not come under their supervision.

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CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 14): What do you know about the wages foreign workers received, what about relief granted to their families and about other benefits?

ANSWER: The question of wages was settled without my participation between the Ministuries of Labor and Finance. Regulations pertaining to it were several times revised. I find it impossible to give details because of the lack of references.

There existed sracial arrangements and clearing-house ag'eements relative to the transfer of workers wages to their families at home. I am also not able to rely upon my memory concerning the method used. As far as I know no peaceful and satisfying settlement was ever reached concerning the several countries involved. Concerning other arrangements in favor of the workers there was a furlough system which functioned at first, in FRANCE it was called "RELEVE". But this was discontinued because of the disruption of transportation, and also because workers failed to return from their furlough.

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CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 15): To what extent did Sauckel supervise the execution of his orders? Were there any inspections and what was their goal?

ANSWER: Yes, there were inspections. As far as I can remember they were conducted by directors of the Land- Labor-Offices, and they came under the jurisdiction of President JUNG. I am not able to state what the extent of their duties were.

CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 16): How were the inspections practiced? Did you yourself or any of your officials participate in such inspections?

ANSWER: I cannot answer the first question because I lack the necessary knowledge.

My answer to the second question is no. I did not participate in any inspections, and I had no office.

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CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 17): What was the result of these inspection trips? What measures were taken when deficiencies were discovered?

ANSWER: I regret that I am not able to make a statement because I lack the necessary knowledge.

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CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 18): Did Sauckel receive reports about irregular conditions? What measures did he take? Do you know of any individual cases?

ANSWER: I remember only one case. SAUCKEL was informed that the workers of a certain plant were still housed in a barbed wire enclosed camp. I cannot recollect the name of the place or of the plant concerned. I heard that he ordered the immediate removal of the enclosure.

CARL GOETZ

QUESTION 19): What was Sauckel's general attitude toward the treatment of foreign workers?

ANSWER: I refer to my statement made in the introduction which renders my recollection to the above question.

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H0795-0095

CARL GOETZ

CROSS QUESTION 1): How long have you known the defendant SAUCKEL? Describe all personal and official connection with him.

ANSWER: Since 1914. I have described my connection with him in my introduction. I wish to add the following: 1) The end of 1932, the Government of THURINGIA requested through SAUCKEL and MARSCHLER, the Finance Minister of THURINGIA, a long term loan of 10 million marks from the DRESDNER BANK for labor employment. This loan could not be granted. Following several conferences in which the Ministry of Finance took part (who had the controling of the bank), a short time loan of 2 million marks was negotiated, and guaranteed by the RFM. This loan was made available I believe in February 1933 The loan was repaid on time. 2) I mentioned to SAUCKEL in 1939 the poor financial condition of the GUSTLOFF-WERKE. I did not notice an improvement.

CARL GOETZ

CROSS QUESTION 2): Were you a member of the Nazi Party? If so describe all positions held by you in such party.

ANSWER: Neither I, nor any member of my family was a member of the NSDAP. I did not hold any Nazi party offices.

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CARL GOETZ

CROSS QUESTION 3): Were you a member of the SA, SS, Gestapo, SD, or any of the Nazi Party or State organizations? If so, state when you joined and all positions held and the duties performed.

ANSWER: I was not a member of the above organizations. I held no office in them, and I rendered no service to them.

I held the following memberships:

DEUTSCHE JAEGERSCHAFT? plain membership without office or position.

ARBEITSFRONT, plain membership without office or position.

LUFTSCHUTZBUND, plain membership without office or position.

NSV, plain membership without office or position.

I did not render any services to the above organizations either.

Membership in State organizations: Since the DEUTSCHE REICHSBANK was made an official authority in 1938-39, I became member of the council, also member of the German council for the freezing of foreign debts. (STILLHALTEFRAGEN).

I heard also that I was a member of a sub-committee of an economic group called "PRIVATES BANKGEWERBE". I do not remember this. But it ispossible that I held such a membership, although I never attended any meetings.

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CARL GOETZ

CROSS QUESTION 4): State your age, place of birth, and your business connections.

ANSWER: I was born in FRANKFURT/Main on the 12 June 1885. Following my schooling I became a banking apprentice in FRANKFURT/Main. I was an employee in BRUSSELS up to 1914. Then a "Procurist", and branch bank director in FRANKFURT from 1919, a member of the board of directors of the COMMERZ-BANK in BERLIN from 1923, also a member of the board of directors of the DRESDENER BANK in BERLIN from 1931, and then chairman of the control committee of the DRESDENER BANK from 1937. Besides these main occupations I held a serie of positions as control concillor. Due to the fact that I was a member of the board of directors for 15 years, and control councillor for 8 years, I had a large number of business and customer connections. They are too numerous for me to mention.

None of my positions are based on nomination by the NSDAP. They were acquired by means of my knowledge, and my reputation as a banking expert.

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CARL GOETZ

CROSS QUESTION 5): How did you know about the activities of Sauckel in connection with foreign labor?

ANSWER: As I have stated in my introduction I gained that knowledge because SAUCKEL, was an old friend, and he requested my services as his personal advisor in financial matters. As such I participated in conferences of his collaborators.

CARL GOETZ

CROSS QUESTION 6): Attach any correspondence between you and Sauckel or any of his labor offices, marking same for identification. If you do not have copies, state the substance of such correspondence, if any.

ANSWER: I have no correspondence on hand. My connections were held orally. Whatever was written will be found in my correspondence file in my office in BERLIN, and entrusted to the care of my secretary WEILAND. The remainder of my documents which escaped being destroyed by the bombing of the bank located BEHRENSTRASSE 39, should now be in possession of the FISCAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT of BERLIN.

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CARL GOETZ

CROSS QUESTION 7): Were you present when Sauckel gave verbal orders to any officials for the transportation of foreign labor? If so, state the time, place, and what was said.

ANSWER: I have no recollection of hearing such orders being given relative to the transportation of labor. I wish to state again that technical questions relative to the practice and the employment of labor were outside my field of knowledge, and that was no necessity for me to remember or to have knowledge of such orders.

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Notice.

Not to be published until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

Ne pas publier avant présentation devant le tribunal en audience publique et seulement la partie réellement versée au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jenen Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

Не публиковать до того, как представлено на публичном заседании Трибунала и только ту часть, которая представлена в качестве доказательства.

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I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministère Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass diesses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4, April 1946.

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers

A Servatius

H0795-0104

Exh. No. 15

INTERROGATION OF WALTHER RICHARD DARRE

(former Reich Minister for Food and Agriculture)

Question 1: During what time were you Minister for Food and Agriculture?

Answer: From 29 June de facto till 12 May 1942, de jure, till the end of the war.

Question 2: In what capacity did you have to do officially with SAUCKEL as general Plenipotentiary for Labor Commitment?

Answer: In no one. He came a short time before I left, but he already got directives from HITLER not to cooperate with me any more.

Question 3: What position did State Secretary BACKE have?

Answer: A double one. He was Secretary of State in my Ministry for Food and also the leader of the Food section in the Four Year Plan. He was at the same time secretary of State in GOERING's office, in which capacity he used to send me orders as an assistant of GOERING. That was the position positively from the outbreak of war, probably from an earlier time.

Question 4: Did SAUCKEL concern himself with the improved feeding of foreign workers, and in particular did he intercede in favor of an improvement in improving the feeding of Russian prisoners of war and civilian workers?

Answer: Officially, I have not learned it because I was far away from all actings without any exception, but privately I know that this was SAUCKEL's goal.

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Question 5: What was the general attitude of SAUCKEL towards foreign workers?

Answer: Very positive. He made his best to arrange living conditions for the people in a humane way. Thus he stood in an acute opposition to HIMMLER's opinion in the way of handling such things To prove that the foreign workers could also be handled in another way than HIMMLER treated them, he raised in Thueringda a factory for aircraft under "Reihmag" which belonged to GOERING, on a totally different point of view, excluding any SS influence.

Question 6: Did you visit the KAHLA plant and what did you ascertain concerning the treatment of workers?

Answer: SAUCKEL had shown me the KAHLA plant at the end of January 1945 as it was under construction, but some parts of it were running already. In the following months until the collapse of Germany I had from time to time reason to see the plant privately because in the close vicinity to Kahla in Hummelshein I got two apartments for my family and myself. The treatment of the workers was by order of SAUCKEL humane and good. I observed the workers walking free from their biuldings to the plant. This freedom was often extended so far that a part of the workers never came to the plant but they worked the day long with the peasants, what should not happen, but it was the consequence of the conditions. The workers complained about the feeding. I tried to form an opinion about it privately and I was under the impression that the provided stuff was adequate, but possibly in consequence of a distribution plan in this work which was not very clear for me, there was no clear responsibility of the lower authorities, and as for my feeling there could be some abuses. These abuses, if they really existed, cannot be SAUCKEL's fault. I could find out that the East workers were quite satisfied but the Italians complained very much. As far as I could

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observe it, the reason was that the Italians used to trade unlimitedly with food and changed it for private uses. This liberty and freedom which was allowed in the Kahla plant , made the situation easier for the foreign workers.

Question 7: What attitude did SAUCKEL take toward the question of the employment of concentration camp inmates?

Answer: I am not informed about it. I know that he argued very often against this policy but I do not know the reasons. I know - this is unofficial - that he had a quarrel with HIMMLER in front of HITLER and on that occasion he told HIMMLER "I receive orders only from the Fuehrer, for my activity I am responsible to the Reich Marshal and I must not give you any explanation."Landrat BERK would be a better witness for this incident.

Question 8: Did you obtain any knowledge of any inhuman orders by SAUCKEL's, or of catastrophic conditions in connection with foreign workers? How do you explain such assertions?

Answer: I can answer this question only privately since I learned everything only privately and unofficially. I do not know anything about orders. They also seemed to be unbelievable since all his orders were worked out by Landrat BERK whom I have known well and of whom I know that he, being a lawyer, takes care for a correct form of his orders. Landrat BERK objected some time ago to go to Berlin with SAUCKEL, but anyhow because of his smartness he got the orders from SAUCKEL to go. Anyhow, BERK went only as a Landrat on leave without quitting his position of a Landrat because he did not want to establish himself in Berlin. BERK rejected the entire system. I am not informed about whether he was a Party member at all.

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If only for this reason it is unbelievable that there should be any orders from SAUCKEL fitting the question. I think it was SAUCKEL's fault that he covered only a central position and used the Gauleiters as medium authorities. I am not officially informed about it, I must make this remark. It is my opinion that because of the position of the Gauleiters there was no possibility for SAUCKEL to have a clear acting for a long period. According to how the Gauleiter acted in his Gau or in his area of activity, th orders had to result.

Question 9: What reputation did SAUCKEL have as Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter in Thuringia?

Answer; SAUCKEL had not a pleasant way of treating his subjects. He demanded over-much without giving the people any recess; he was unexpected with his ideas, fixed unexpected meetings and conferences and, as for my opinion, caused in this way some tiredness and nervousness, which at last impressed the whole Gau. I myself got the impression that SAUCKEL wanted to be correct and to act correct but he was wanting the personal education for such a position, and also he was not directed in the right way from this higher authorities so that his best intentions and the false handling had unfavorable results on long distance. (long period of time).

Question 10: What was SAUCKEL's attitude toward HIMMLER and BORMANN?

Answer: SAUCKEL declined BORMANN from the beginning. BORMANN was from the same Gau and, accidentally, I know it privately. That SAUCKEL was glad when he could move BORMANN to Munich about 1929 or 1930. Without any doubt he is one of the few Gauleiters who could

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avoid BORMANN's influence for a long time during the war. I had the feeling that only in the last year of the war the position of SAUCKEL was weakened and that he was willing to take precaution towards BORMANN.

There is another position with HIMMLER; an oldy correct and good relationship turned into tensions between both but I cannot say from what time on.

s/ Richard Walther DARRE

t/ Richard Walther DARRE

Subcribed and sworn to before me
this 28th day of May 1946.

s/ William C. CLARK,

t/ William C. CLARK,
1st Lt. F.A.

Transcribed into English by
Mabel D. HOLT

s/ Mable D. HOLT

Transcribed into German by
Heinz BUCHHOLZ

s/ Heinz BUCHHOLZ

Interpreter:
Dr. Mieczyslaw DORTHEIMER

s/ Dr. Mieczyslaw DORTHEIMER

Certified true copy

signed: Dr. SERVATIUS
Attorney-at-law

Nuernberg, 1 June 1946

H0795-0109

Exh. No. 16

Affidavit S a u c k e l

Questioning of Reich Minister of Labor S e l d t e .

Q.: During what time were you Reich Minister of Labor?

A.: In fall 1932 I was requested by Reich President von Hindenburg to become Minister of Labor and Minister for Youth. Then, on 30 January 1933 I was called to Reich President von Hindenburg. He said to me the situation was changed, I would not come into Schleicher's cabinet, but he also attached importance to my entering Hitler's cabinet. With some reservations I declared my willingness to collaborate for a few years. I was Reich Minist of Labor from 1933 until 1945.

Q.: By decree of 21 March 1942 Sauckel was appointed Reich Commissioner for the Employment and Use of Labor (Genera bevollmächtigter für den Arbeitseinsatz). Were foreign workers already employed in Germany before that time?

A.: Yes.

Q.: Before the war, during the war?

A.: Before the war.

Q.: How high was the figure?

A.: My estimate is from 1 1/2 to 2 millions in 1939. In time of peace, before 1914 we already regularly had foreign workers, Italians, Dutchmen, Swiss etc.

Q.: How were these men recruited?

A.: These workers were recruited by signing individual agreements with each country.

H0795-0110

Q.: Who regulated the employment of these workers ?

A.: There were Land Labor Offices (Landesarebeitsamts), Labor Offices and Deputy Labor Offices. These authorities distributed the persons accordin to the possibilities of labor and according to occupations.

Q.: During the war, before Sauckel had taken office, were there already foreign workers in Germany who were not subject to referral by the labor offices ? Had those come voluntarily ?

A.: Yes. The volunteers, too went through a labor office. I know only of those who, although they had come voluntarily, had gone through my agency. Whether other departments also recruited workers on a voluntary basis, I cannot say.

Q.: How was the situation concerning the employment of Poles ?

A.: As far as I know just the same as it was with citizens of all other states.

Q.: Were you, or later Sauckel, engaged with the employment of concentration camp prisoners ?

A.: No, I was not, As far as Sauckel is concerned, I don't know.

Q.: Of what nature was the activity of the "business groups labor" in the Central Office for the Four-Year-Plan" What position did Ministerial Director Mansfeld have here ?

A.: That I don't know, since I did not have anything to do with the Four-Year-Plan. Mansfeld as a person was requested by Goering for the collaboration in the organization of the Four-Year-Plan. Dr. Mansfeld himself was ministerial director in the Reich Ministry of Labor and headed his own division. I would like to mention also that the Four-Year-Plan and the Reich Ministry of Labor were two separate

H0795-0111

authorities. Mansfeld was requested to co-operate there as a person, not as my ministerial director.

Q.: Who was responsible for the employment of prisoners of war?

A.: The responsibility was distributed among various offices, military authorities, civilian agencies, state authorities etc. At any rate, the Ministry of Labor was not responsible.

Q.: In what way did you have anything to do with the employment of labor after Sauckel had taken office?

A.: Nothing at all any longer.

Q.: What position did the state secretaries (deputy ministers) Engel and Syrup have?

A.: The state secretaries Engel and Syrup were full state secretaries and had their departments and in the minister's absence could also act for him.

Q.: What was Dr. Ley's position regarding the employment of labor? What were the limits of his position in regard to Sauckel?

A.: The exact limits I do not know. I suppose that Sauckel performed the state functions and Ley the human-social ones.

Q.: Concerning the foreign workers what responsibility did

a) the pland leader,

b) the Labor Front?

have?

A.: In my opinion - however, this is not official - the plant leader had to distribute correctly labor and workers,

H0795-0111

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Q.: Concerning the foreign workers what responsibility did

a) the pland leader,

b) the Labor Front?

have?

A.: In my opinion - however, this is not official - the plant leader had to distribute correctly labor and workers,

H0795-0112

to take care partially of quarters and food in so far as they lived with them. The entire social inspection and welfare rested with Ley.

Q.: Do you know Sauckel's orders and decrees concerning recruiting, transportation, treatment and welfare of foreign workers ?

A.: No.

Q.: Did Sauckel strive for the best possible treatment of the workers ? Or was his a harsh standpoint ?

A.: In my opinion he endeavored to treat the workers well.

Q.: What was Himmler's position toward Sauckel ?

A.: I don't know that.

Q.: Did you hear about cases of illegal orders or catastrophic conditions regarding the treatment of foreign workers ? How do you explain assertions to that effect ?

A.: After Sauckel had taken over the labor departments I had no longer anything at all to do with the questions of workers and did not hear anything about greater differences with regard to bad treatment of workers. I could imagine that cases of sabotage or insubordination and the punishment of these cases were partially mentioned, partially discussed, partially exaggerated.

Q.: Did inspections and controls exist for the purpose of fulfilling the duty of surveillance concerning the treatment of foreign

H0795-0113

workers? (Labor inspection, accident insurance, health system.)

A.: The inspections mentioned had always taken care of the factories, machines, working methods, hygienic facilities for the working people, measures concerning plant safety and I want to add that during my office term and activity as much as was possible no distinctio was to be made in social respect between German and foreign workers.

(Signed:) Franz S e l d t e

Subscibed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 27th day of May 1946.

(Signed) William C. Clark
1st Lt. F.A.

Transcribed in English by Mabel D. Holt (personal sign.
Transcribed in German by Heinz Buchholz " "
Interpreted by Barbara Schilling " "

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I hereby certify that the above is a correct and true copy.

1 June 1946. (Signed) Dr. R. Servatius
Attorney-at-Law.

I, THEODORE LIT X 046 185, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation.

8 June 1946 THEODORE LIT
X 046 185

H0795-0114

Supplement Document book SAUCKEL

Affidavit by Dr. med. Ludwig SCHARMANN,

of the Office of Public Health

1.) Were you as a physician charged with the medical care of foreign workers during the war?

A.) Yes.

2.) Were you as a physician officially obligated with this mission?

A.) Yes, by the plant management and the Medical Insurance Group. (Kassenaerztliche Vereinigung.)

3.) Did you personally treat foreigners? (only in the camp or also in your private practice and in the hospital). If in the camps, in what camps? When were you active in the individual camps?

A.) Yes, also in my private practice and in the plant of the Huettenwerke KAISER A.G. (Inc.) Luenen/Lippe (Camp.)

4.) Which agencies regulated the medical care of foreign workers and in what way were they competent?

a) German Labor Front, Office for Public Health and Public Protection

b) health offices

c) labor supervision offices.

What was the office for public health?

A.) German Labor Front

b) Government Department for Health (District Physician - Sanitation Inspector)

c) not definitely known to me - but indirectly through general working regulations. Party office for the regulation of all health problems chiefly within the Party, then of the whole population.

H0795-0115

5.) What position was held by the factory physicians and what was their task?

A.) Full-time and part-time active (full-time with larger factories without any other private practice) examination of the workers in the factory for ability to work and advice for committing to definite places (working place!) to avoid excessive bodily and mental requirements. Knowledge of the plant procedure and inspection of the production and the working place in reg rd to injury to health (Light, air, sun, chemical products, position of the body and so on). - General health care of the workers (Care, bath, supervision of the canteen, distribution of the work with recesses for rest, "free time", work-sport, resting places, (deck chairs), sunlamps for night workers and the like, health lectures, care of dwellings, regular visits (with card-index file of the German Labor Front), weighing, choice for recreation furlough selection, special care especially for apprentices.

6.) What position was held by the camp physicians and what was their task?

A.) Care for the camp in all sanitary questions of all camp inmates (hygiene, nutrition) and treatment of any inmate of the camp reporting sick.

(personally: as secondary occupation: regular inspection of weight).

H0795-0116

7.) What was the task of the Medical Insurance Group (Kassenaerztliche Vereinigung)?

A.) Care for distribution of supervision of the camp among the physicians of its area, avoiding if possible too much for any individual physician. – Regulation of payment for treatment with the public health insurance (camp inmates became members of public health insurance) with the hospital (out-patient treatment: ray and so on and in-patient treatment) with the pharmacies (Inmates of camp got medicine on prescription themselves in pharmacies) and with the physicians by way of accounting office of the K.V.D.

8.) In what capacity where you active? and what were your special directives for the treatment of foreign workers? (Individual treatment of the sick, combatting of epidemics, general hygiene with billeting and food.). Were these service directives issued in writing or orally? Ifin writing, can you submit proof?

A.) Secondary occupation as factory physician and camp physician of the factory (about 60–70 Poles). – Directive only general and oral – Individual treatment of the sick in the dispensary of the factory and partly at his own office hour, general hygienic supervision (inspection by the Government Public Health Office) with housing, physical care and nutrition – regular weighing (increasing until 14% without oedemis) – observation at place of work.

9.) How were the instructions, which were issued, carried out?

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(page 2
of orig)

A.) Regular patrol through the plant (daily till 2-daily) -Inspection of the billets, bath-rooms and kitchen - Test-tasting of the food and inspection of the ingredients - Regular office hours in the factory or in the private practice with treatment according to the general principles for treatment of the public health insurance (Specialist and out-patient and in-patient hospital treatment freely applied (prescriptions to the sick to be filled at the pharmacy) - No difference between treatment of the German and foreign workers (medically!)

10.) In what condition were the camps (billeting, food)? State names and locations of the camps.

A.) In good condition - New building of a barrack, with a foundations with large airy rooms - beds with mattresses and bed-clothes (except convers) - special wash-room and shower-room — large kitchen, - special pantries - good toilet arrangement (construction plan approved by Government Health Department) - Directly in front of the dwelling-house air-raid shelter newly built in accordance with special technical ideas - landscaping. Prisoners Camp Huettenwerke (Foundries) KAISER A.G. (Inc.)(Copperwork) Luenen at Luenen/Lippe.

11.) How did the air attacks influence conditions in the camps? State names and locations of the camps.

A.) Camp not hit as away from the factory ground (Factory hit).

H0795-0118

12.) Did the factories comply with their obligations in respect to quartering and feeding the foreign workers? State whether your reply referred to factories in general, or only individual factories; in case of the latter, name them.

A.) Yes - totally and completely - Opinion only concerning the Campf of the Huettenwerke (Foundries) KAISER A.G. Luenen under my medical cars.

13.) Did the German Labor Front, the Labor Supervision Offices and the other agencies charged with trusteeship, fulfil their obligation as trustees?

A.) Yes, as far as I can judge.

14.) Were the directives by SAUCKEL concerning the treatment of foreign workers known? were they adhored to?

A.) Not known to me in detail.

15.) Did you learn of catastrophic conditions in other camps?

A.) No. - I had information only concerning the camps at Luenen.

25 May 46

s/ Dr. med. Ludwig SCHARMANN

Certified true copy:

18 June 46

s/ Dr. R. SERVATIUS

attorney-at-law

H0795-0119

Supplement, SAUCKEL
Document Book

Affidavit Dr. med. Walter VOSS,
Kreisamtsleiter of the Office for Public Health

1.) Were you as a physician charged with the medical care of foreign workers during the war?

Answer: Yes

2.) Were you as a physician officially obligated with this mission?

Answer: Yes; according to an agreement with the official who at that time was head of the Public Health Office and with the managers of the plants in question where Foreign workers were employed.

3.) Did you personally treat foreigners? (Only in the camp or also in your private practice and in the hospital). If in the camps, in what camps? When were you active in the individual camps?

Answer: Yes; in my private practice and in camp. In the camp of Ruhrstahl A.G. in Witten - Annen, Hamburgerplatz.
From 1941 to 1945.

4.) Which agencies regulated the medical care of foreign workers and in what way were they competent?

a) German Labor Front, Office for Public Health and Public Protection

b) health offices

c) labor supervision offices.

What was the office for public health?

Answer: The Office of Public Health and Public Protection, the German Labor Front, and the Health Office were charged with combatting epidemics, with general hygiene regarding shelter and foods within the camps; in addition the Labor Supervision Offices were responsible for the care of foreign workers inside the plants proper.
The Office of Public Health worked along the same lines with the offices mentioned above and cooperated with them in the same fields.

5.) What position was held by the factory physicians and what was their task?

Answer: In the factories in Witten as far as I know the factory physicians - there were no full — time factory physicians - took care only of German workers; foreign workers only in the event that they took ill suddenly or accidents occurred during their presence in the plants.

6.) What position was held by the camp physicians and what was their task?

Answer: The camp physician took care of the foreign workers during his daily officehours in camp, at the dispensary, and referred them to specialists and arranged for transfers to hospitals. In cooperation with factory and camp authorities the camp physician also looked after quatters and mess; he supervised the camp in regard to sanitation and scrupulously combatted the out-break or spread of epidemics. As far as I can remember only one or two deaths occurred when spotted typhus was introduced in camp.

7.) What was the task of the Medical Insurance Group (Kassenaerztliche Vereinigung)?

Answer: The Medical Insurance Group inspected and supervised the work and the duties with which the offices mentioned under 4) were charged.

8.) In what capacity were you active and what were your special directives for the treatment of foreign workers? (Individual treatment of the sick, combatting of epidemics, general hygiene with billeting and food). Were these service directives issued in writing or orally? If in writing, can you submit proof?

Answer: As camp physician. The only special directives were the following that the same correct and good treatment be extended to the foreign workers as that accorded the German workers besides the care as described under 6), in order

H0795-0120

to keep them physically and mentally alert and to guarantee them a place of work in the factories corresponding to their efficiency. This was done to a great extent. The directives concerned were given orally.

9.) How were the instructions, which were issued, carried out?

Answer: As far as possible the instructions issued were always carried out promptly and correctly.

10.) In what condition were the camps (billeting, food)? State names and locations of the camps.

Answer: The camps in Witten were in good condition and from the spring of 1943 they were repeatedly inspected as to quarters, cleanliness, and food by me in my capacity of district director (Kreisamtsleiter) of the Office for Public Health, together with representatives of the Health Office and of the German Labor Front. Werever conditions were critical, caused by the members of the camp themselves, these abuses were remedied immediately. At Ruhrstahl A.G. in Witten-Annen a large central hospital for foreign workers was planned in accordance with the latest ideas. Circumstances (difficulties in procuring materials, air attacks, etc.) unfortunately prevented the construction.

11.) How did the air attacks influence conditions in the camps? State names and locations of the camps.

Answer: Some people were killed and wounded in the camps during air attacks. On 19 March 1945 one camp of the Ruhrstahl A.G. on Pferdebachstrasse in Witten was partly destroyed, the camp Hamburgerplatz in Witten – Annen was completely destroyed. At first owing to the housing shortage quartering and caring for the foreign workers was difficult for a brief period. However the problem was solved a soon

H0795-0121

as possible. For instance after the attack the foreign workers of camp Hamburgerplatz in Witten-Annen were treated in the rooms of the factory where German workers also were treated; in a word, all technical difficulties were removed most quickly in the interest of guarding the health of the foreign workers.

12.) Did the factories comply with their obligations in respect to quartering and feeding foreign workers? State whether your reply referred to factories in general, or individual factories; in case of the latter, name them.

Answer: As for as I know the factories always met their obligations, and this is true of all factories in Witten.

13.) Did the German Labor Front, the Labor Supervision Offices and the other agencies charged with trusteeship, fulfil their obligation as trustees?

Answer: Yes; I learned of nothing derogatory.

14.) Were the directives by SAUCKEL concerning the treatment of foreign workers known? Wer they adhered to?

Answer: As far as they became known to me, SAUCKEL's directives always stressed correct and good treatment of foreign workers and provided for severest punishment in case of offences.

15.) Did you learn of catastrophic conditions in other camps?

Answer: No.

27 May 1946

s/ Dr.med. WALTER VOSS

Certified true copy:

18 June 46

s/Dr. med. WALTER VOSS

x/Dr. R. SEVATIUS

Attorney-at-law.

HO795-0122